

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

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THE REPUBLICAN

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The Republican Job Office.

On Michigan Street, over Pershing's Drug Store.
We have added over two hundred dollars worth of Job Type, and, to our office recently, and now feel prepared to execute, on short notice, all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY

Job Printing,

Either in Bronze or Colors.

THOSE WANTING

Pamphlets, Business and Visiting Cards, Hand Bills, Catalogues, Labels, Hat Ties, &c.

Blankets of Every Description, Will be furnished on short notice, and at reduced prices. The patronage of the public generally, is solicited.

Poetical.

THE PRINTER.

Among the ranks of humankind,
Some go before, and some behind,
But mind and will, and you will find,
Not mindless is the Printer.

The lessons which you learned at school,
That you might not grow up a fool,
If all in scientific rule,
Been published by the Printer.

How do your Presidents and Kings
Govern so many thousand things?
'Tis by the types, the screws and springs,
Belonging to the Printer.

The farmer and mechanic too,
Would sometimes scarce know what to do,
Could they not get a certain view
Of work done by the Printer.

The doctor cannot meet the crows
Of all his cases, still he looks
Upon the pages of the books,
Supplied him by the Printer.

The lawyer for a while has passed,
But high as he himself may cast,
He would be but a dunce at last,
Were it not for the Printer.

Who is it that so neatly tells
The various goods the merchant sells,
Inviting all the buyers and sellers?
Who is it but the Printer?

The classes of the human race,
Of different size, of different face,
Appear in this and every place,
How obvious to the Printer.

One sings the bass, one sharp and flate,
Bedecked with pantheons and hats,
And long-tailed coats and smooth cravats,
Of this class is the Printer.

The other sings the treble sweet,
Adorned with frocks and bonnets neat,
And looks how beautiful and complete,
And lovely to the Printer.

'Tis Hyman's will of course, you know,
These classes should in couples go,
And since the world will have it so,
'Tis he it is, says the Printer.

There's not a man below the skies
Who better understands and tries,
The charms that grace a lady's eyes,
Than does this very Printer.

Young maidens, then, without debate,
'Tis hoped you'll duly estimate,
Before in fact it is too late,
The value of the Printer.

The Flow, the Bake and the Hoe.
Among the golden past,
And the high old forest trees,
A song for the curls of the hair,
Out-flooding on the breeze,
A song for the knightly halls of Spain,
With their chivalry long ago,
But a song of sorrow for the farmer's tools,
"The Flow, the Bake and the Hoe."

A shout for the man of war,
"From the blood-red field they came,"
They look for the world to rise with awe
At the sound of the life and drum!
Hark! how the rubber cheer,
On hill and valley low,
We'll heed them not, for our song shall be
Of the Flow, the Bake and the Hoe.

Oh! a farmer's the man of men!
With simple life and simple scene,
With a happy and a rustic air,
And a heart that is made to feel
To feel the power of joy,
And find at the sight of war,
That peace is the noble knight,
"The Flow, the Bake and the Hoe."

Count forth the men of war,
Two earth like a bride's maid gay,
In putting a carpet of velvet down,
For the feet of the blue-eyed May,
Come forth with a laugh and
To see in the furrows of
While we joy in the cheering song
Of the Flow, the Bake and the Hoe.

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Miscellaneous.

The following interesting article on Mormonism, we publish at the request of an esteemed friend. Everybody should read it:

From the Boston Investigator.

MORMONISM.

Mr. Eutaw.—The challenge put forth in your last issue by the Mormon, Mr. Bernard Snow, is hereby accepted. Mr. Snow says:

"What I wish more particularly to speak of, is the impression very common in the minds of the people at large, viz.:—That the 'Mormons' are living in open violation of the laws of our country, and a bidding defiance to the powers of the United States! Nothing can be more false than this. They have been, and ever will be, a law-abiding people, and I defy the world to produce the first instance where the Mormons as a people have resisted the laws of our country!"

The italics are Mr. Snow's. Whether he be really honest in making this defiant statement, or, whether he be not lacking in information of the history of Mormonism, the reader must judge. I can prove the Mormon leaders have held that they or their sect were justly entitled to the temporal dominion of these United States; and I that they are to gain it by the sword, if not by peaceable means. Nay, more, I can prove that the High Priest of Mormonism, "Joseph Smith, Jr., Hiram Smith, Sidney Rigdon," and about fifty other Mormons, "were arranged before the Hon. Austin A. King, Judge of the fifth judicial circuit in the State of Missouri, at the Court House in Richmond, in a criminal Court of Inquiry, began Nov. 12, 1838, and charged with the several crimes of high treason against the State, murder, burglary, arson, robbery and forgery," and of which they were guilty, according to the testimony of a large number of unimpeachable witnesses, most of whom were or had been Mormons! Here is the proof:—

1. In the Mormon Creed, entitled "Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, carefully selected and compiled from the Revelations of God," by Joseph Smith, Jr., Oliver Cowdrey, Sidney Rigdon, F. G. Williams, (Presiding Elders of said Church,) proprietors, Kirklund, Ohio. Printed by Williams & Co., 1835. This book is of Divine authority among Mormons. Now turn to page 138, and we find the following language:—

"For behold I say unto you, the Lord will that the disciples [Mormons] and the children of men [persons not Mormons] should open their hearts even to purchase this whole nation of country as soon as time will permit."

"Behold, here is wisdom; let them do this, that they receive mine inheritance, save it be the shedding of blood!"

"Wherefore the land of Zion [these United States] shall not be obtained but by purchase or by blood."—[Ib. page 143.]

"And now I say unto you, keep these things from going abroad unto the world, until it is expedient in me that ye may accomplish this work, &c., in the eyes of your enemies, that they may not know your works, until ye have accomplished the thing which I command you."—[Ib. page 132.]

Here, then, is proof, such as no Mormon can consistently dispute, as it is from the Book they consider Divine, and of binding and paramount authority with them. And this Book teaches, what all Mormons believe, that it is God's will that they should gain possession of this whole country, either by purchase or by conquest; and, if our Government stands in their way, they are bound to destroy it. That the Mormons in Missouri so understood Mormonism, when they robbed post offices, committed theft and murder, is proved by documents published by the Congress of these United States. Hence, I observe—

2. My next proof is "Congressional Document No. 189—26th Congress, Second Session, published by order of the U. S. Senate, Feb. 15, 1841." This is an 8vo. pamphlet of about 50 pages, and contains the testimony of a large number of Mormons under oath, proving that the leaders and others of the sect had robbed the post office, engaged with a gang of counterfeiters, coiners and black legs, cheating and burning property. Indeed, the testimony of the Mormons, proving their High Priest and leaders guilty of the several crimes of high treason, "murder, burglary, arson, robbery and forgery," would fill two or three numbers of this paper. John Corroll, a Mormon, testifies as follows:—

"This Mormon Church has been represented as being the little son of man spoken of by Daniel, which should roll on and crush all opposition to it, and ultimately should be established as a temporal, as well as a spiritual kingdom."

This is the gist of Mormonism, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Their religion binds them to ultimately annihilate all Governments that conflict with the Mormon Church; and it was this principle which led to the outrages committed in Missouri twenty years since, an account of which is set forth in the "Document" published by Congress. Were it not for occupying so much space, I would quote largely from this document, showing the enormous crimes committed by the Mormon leaders, who organized "secret oath-bound societies" for this purpose—crimes, the recital of which is enough to chill one's blood, and which show what kind of a "law-abiding people" the Mormons are, when their religion and their oaths bind them to kill and destroy the Gentiles. And, indeed, Congress ordered the publication of this testimony, detailing these characteristics of Mormonism, for no other

or purpose than to put the nation in possession of this knowledge of their true character.

Now for a few words concerning "spiritual wifery" among the Mormons. Mr. Snow somewhat naively says:—

"True, what the world are pleased to call 'Polygamy,' exists to some extent in Utah, not however as a civil institution of the Territory, nor will it be recognized in the State, if so be a State is granted; but purely as a sacred religious institution, to which only the pure and virtuous can be admitted."

Mr. Snow's authority for having two or two hundred wives, please notice, is drawn from the invisible world. It rests on "revelations" from the unseen. That is the source whence the authority for the "spiritual free love" practice is drawn. It has been a most fruitful source of evil, fanaticism, bigotry and persecution from the earlier ages of the world. And, mark you, Mr. Editor, what a nose of wax this invisible demon is—how easily any fanatic may draw authority from it for any act he wishes to commit! The Mormon elders tell the Mormon maidens, "There are multitudes of spirits waiting to take mortal bodies in you, and the poor spirits are unhappy until you become a mother!" So the Spiritualist, (case reported in the Daily Herald of January 19, under the head of "Free Love and Tar and Feathers,") says to a medium, "you must be my wife, because I have had a revelation that the spirit of my deceased spouse has come back and taken possession of your body!"

Let it be inscribed upon the broad heavens in letters of living fire, that all the authority for "spiritual free love," Mormon polygamy, and the worst forms of fanaticism, is drawn from the dark, unknown, invisible, imaginary world!

Of course, no "civil institution" could recognize such authority, no more than there could summon spirits to testify in courts of justice. Hence Mr. Snow may well say, that polygamy is not to be allowed outside of the church! But what a farce to call such practices "a sacred religious institution," to which the Mormons only "are to be admitted!"

Finally, I conclude that Spiritualism and Mormonism will, on the whole, subvert some good purpose in this way—they set men to thinking, and show, by many sad examples, the dangers and evils in taking revelations from the invisible world, as authority for our actions.

ANTI-SECT.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1857.

The State Debt of Indiana.

We abstract from the Auditor of State's Annual Report the following statement of the origin, progress and present condition of the debt of the State. It will be read with interest by all:

The nature of the public debt of the State has been so often explained that it is presumed to be understood by all who take any interest in public affairs; and therefore it is deemed unnecessary, at this time, to do anything more than to make a very brief explanation. The debt was created by the sale of State Bonds, in the first place, for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and in the second place to raise means to progress with the public works, the construction of which was authorized by the act of the Legislature, approved January 27, 1835, entitled, "an act to provide for a general system of internal improvements."

The Fund Commissioners continued to sell Bonds from year to year until some time in 1839, when, in consequence of the derangement of the monetary affairs of the country, no more would sell on the terms prescribed by the General Assembly, and, as a matter of course, operations on the Public Works were soon after suspended. The interest on the Bonds sold was regularly paid up to 1841, when, in consequence of the taxes being for the most part collected in State Scrip, no means were in the Treasury to meet the demands for that purpose, and it was therefore for several years unpaid. The holders of the Bonds, becoming somewhat impatient on account of the non-payment of interest, (the nominal value of our Bonds, as well as those of all the States upon which interest was not paid, becoming in the meantime greatly depreciated,) petitioned the Legislature to take action in regard to the matter. In 1847, at the instance of a large portion of the Bond holders, the Legislature passed an act supplementary to an act on the same subject, approved Jan. 19, 1846, providing for an adjustment of indebtedness of the State.

The object and effect of this arrangement was to release the State from all liability for the payment of the principal and interest on one-half of the outstanding debt, the Bond holders receiving in lieu of it the Wabash and Erie Canal, its lands and revenues. The old Bonds were all to be surrendered, and new Bonds issued for the other half of the debt as follows, viz:—

1st, "Five per cent. State Stock," being for one-half of the principal of the Bonds surrendered.

2d, "Two and one-half per cent. State Stock," being for one-half the accrued and one per cent of accruing interest on the Bonds surrendered.

For the payment of these two Stocks only is the State responsible. The Bonds issued for the principal were to draw four per cent. interest from the consummation of the arrangement to the 1st of January, 1853, and afterward five per cent. until redeemed, which may be done at the pleasure of the State after the expiration of twenty years. The Bonds issued for the accrued and one per cent. accruing interest, being the 2 1/2 per cent. Stocks, require no interest to be paid on them until 1853, and then only at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the payment of the other half of the debt, principal and interest, various kinds of

Canal Stocks have been issued, for the payment of which the State is in no wise responsible.

The condition in the arrangement, that the Bond holders should complete the Canal from Terre Haute to Evansville has been complied with, and the Canal is in operation through the entire State.

The following statement of the present condition of the Public Debt is taken from the report of the Agent of State.

Bonds Surrendered.

There were outstanding on the 1st day of November, 1855, 435 Bonds of \$1,000 each \$435,000 00
There have been surrendered since that time 10 Bonds of 1,000 each 10,000 00

Leaving outstanding on the 1st November, 1856 425,000 00

Five per cent. State Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 1st day of Nov. 1855, 5,806,500 00

There has been issued since that time on the same account 5,000 00

Making total issued on the 1st of November, 1856 5,806,500 00

Two and a half per cent. State Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 1st day of Nov. 1855, 2,036,973 50

There had been issued since that time on the same account 3,837 50

Making total issued to 1st of November, 1856 2,040,811 00

Five per cent. preferred Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock same as reported last year 4,079,500 00

Five per cent. preferred Special Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock same as reported last year 1,216,737 50

Five per cent. deferred Canal Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 1st day of Nov. 1855, 1,222,000 00

There have been issued since that time on same account 509,000 00

Making total issued on 1st of November, 1856 1,227,000 00

Five per cent. deferred Special Canal Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 1st of November, 1855, 461,745 00

There has been issued since that time on the same account 3,837 50

Making total issued on 1st of November, 1856 365,582 50

Coupons.

There have been eight coupons surrendered of \$25 each since the 1st of November, 1855, making 200 00

We have to repeat the remark made in last year's report from this office, that there appears to be a mistake in the report as to the amount of Bonds outstanding.

The following is a correct statement of the matter according to the data in the Auditor's Office, viz:—

The Bonds outstanding at the time of the State Debt arrangement with the Bond holders amounted to \$11,048,000

The amount of State Stocks issued to the 1st of November, 1856, is \$5,806,500

Add same amt for Canal Stocks, 5,806,500 10,613,000

Leaving outstanding \$435,000

The error referred to seems to have occurred in the report of December, 1852. The balance then outstanding is reported at \$982,000, when the figures show it should have been \$992,000. The mistake has been perpetuated ever since.—Auditor of State.

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.

According to the ledgers of this Office the amounts of interest paid each fiscal year, since the consummation of the arrangement, is as follows, viz:—

In the year 1847 \$78,000 00
In the year 1848 183,780 00
In the year 1849 183,344 00
In the year 1850 188,595 00
In the year 1851 203,718 00
In the year 1852 199,784 00
In the year 1853 249,127 75
In the year 1854 208,255 52
In the year 1855 306,509 14
In the year 1856 316,674 34

\$2,313,397 75

INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.

The amount of State Stocks redeemed since the State Debt arrangement is \$378,234, of which \$150,000 are five per cent. and \$228,234 two and a half per cent. Of the five per cent. redeemed \$75,000 were received from the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company for the amount due the State on account of her interest in the road.

EXPENSES OF AGENCY.

Amount audited for incident.

al expenses \$3,980 93

The Agent has received no warrant for his salary during the last year.

It may not be out of place, in this connection to take a brief retrospect of the former and contrast it with the present condition of our financial affairs. The internal improvement bill, as has been stated, was passed in January, 1836, at a time when everything was buoyant and prosperous, and when every kind of real estate was sought after with avidity. At that time, and indeed for some years previous, during which the eastern part of the Wabash and Erie Canal was in the course of construction, no difficulty was experienced in the sale of State Bonds on favorable terms; and for a short time the public works were vigorously prosecuted, the large amount of money disbursed giving a rapid impetus to every species of enterprise.

In 1838, a revision took place, which put a stop to the speculation in real estate, prevented the further sale of State Bonds, suspended operations on the public works, caused suspension of specie payments by the banks, and produced general embarrassment, not in Indiana only, but to a greater or less extent, in every part of the Union. At that time no facilities existed in Indiana for the transportation of produce to market except by wagons, over difficult roads and of course it commanded a low price at the place of its production.

When the public works were suspended, considerable balances were due to contractors as well as to the Banks for advances made in anticipation of the continued sale of Bonds; to meet which, with other pressing demands the revenues of the State were wholly inadequate. For the purpose of relieving as far as was in the power of the Legislature to do so, the demands of the contractors on the public works, a large amount of Treasury Notes, bearing six per cent. interest, were issued in the early part of 1840, and paid to them; and for the purpose of meeting the indebtedness to the Banks, another species of Treasury Notes, denominated Bank Scrip, bearing five per cent. interest was issued early in 1842, and delivered to them in payment for advances made by them. These Treasury Notes were receivable for State dues, and constituted the principal currency for the payment of taxes. It was even difficult to find means to meet the ordinary expenditures of State Government. The Fund Commissioners managed to pay the interest on the public debt until 1841, after which it remained unpaid until 1847 when the arrangement with the bondholders was consummated. At the period when this arrangement was made, the value of all taxables in the State amounted to about \$123,000,000 whilst the value of taxables for 1856, if returns were received from all the counties, would exceed \$300,000,000, and if a new valuation of real estate had been made in 1855, as was contemplated by law, the value of taxables would now reach nearly \$400,000,000. The population of Indiana in 1847 was probably about 800,000, whilst it is now but little short of 1,500,000. The public debt, now a little over \$7,000,000, has become in view of the growing wealth and population of the State, a comparatively small matter, and is within the easy control of the public authorities. If it were parcelled out equally among the voters of the State, the share of each would not exceed \$30. Ever since the new arrangement was made, the interest of the public debt has been promptly paid, and our bonds are in as good credit as any five per cent. securities in the market. This with a credit fully redeemed, with a population and wealth thus greatly augmented, with common schools established in every neighborhood, and with railroads running through almost every part of the State, Indiana needs but wise legislation, and prudent and skilful management in the various administrative departments, to preserve her present elevated financial credit, and secure to her citizens enduring prosperity.

JOHN M. LOUD, Agent of State.

Agricultural.

What to Sow in a Hot-Bed.

If a three light frame, of about six feet in width and twelve feet long, one light can be appropriated to the seed of early vegetables. Two feet square each, of the following, will be sufficient for a moderate family. For the first sowing, *Early Paris* cauliflowers; *Early York* or *Early Winningstadt* cabbage, the latter is the best early cabbage we have tasted. Purple egg plant, tomatoes, white solid celery, a few peppers if wanted. One whole light can be sown with *Early Cabbage* lettuce, and one with *Scarlet Short-Top* or *Early Oval* radish. The radish seed should be covered about half an inch, the others not more than a quarter of an inch. When sown, pat the soil down gently with the back of the spade; and give a gentle watering. The lights should then be laid on and covered with manure until the seeds begin to vegetate, when they must be uncovered in the day time and covered at night. Should there be much steam rising, a little air must be given all night. Shortly afterwards, it will be time to sow a few cucumbers under the centre of each sash. If three seeds grow in each, it will be enough. When the cucumbers have made their third round leaf, the top should be pinched out to make them branch, and the other things in the frame immediately around them should be pulled up and used first.

The temperature should be from 60 to 65 degrees, by night, and from 75 to 80 degrees, by day. Give air in all mild days, and cover up at night. Should the heat decline too much, a lining of fresh manure, eighteen inches thick, should be applied all around the frame, within six inches of the top, and then covered with barrels. Water when the earth looks dry, with water a few degrees warmer than the atmosphere of the bed—say about 80 degs. Any rank steam, from the manure in the frame, must be carefully guarded against; for if it come in contact with any of the young plants, they will be destroyed in one night; but it is easily smelt, and can be guarded against by leaving a little air all night, and hanging a thin mat over the opening to prevent cold wind.

Making a Hot-Bed.
About the last week in February, or as soon as the weather is gone, manure should be prepared for hot beds, where hot bed frames and sashes can be had—and no garden should be without them. The manure, if fresh from the stable, should be well shaken out, mixed, thrown into a heap, and left for ten days or a fortnight, under a shed or other sheltered place, where cold wind and driving snow or rain can be kept off, when it can be brought out to some sheltered situation, and shaken and squared up into a bed three feet high and one foot larger every way than the frame that is to stand upon it. The manure should be well beaten down with the back of the fork while the bed is being made, and, if very dry, watered. When done, place the frame upon the bed, shut the sashes close, and cover with old mats or dry litter for a few days. Ex-

amine the bed the second or third day, and if very hot, let in a little air at the back of the frame for one day and night, by raising the sash half an inch; if not very hot, the earth should be put upon the bed at once.

The earth should be prepared in the fall, and kept under cover all winter, if possible; well-rotted, turfy sods, with one-third well-decomposed stable manure, is the best. If this is not to be had, take some of the best garden soil that can be procured, well-enriched with good rotten manure, and a portion of leaf mould, if to be had. When this is prepared, put it on the bed to the depth of about six inches, rake it smooth, and pat it down moderately with the back of the rake.

Selected Seed Corn.
All practical farmers are aware that great care should be taken in the selection of seed corn, not only in selecting the finest and most perfect ears, but in discarding even from such ears the smaller and irregularly formed grains. This process of selection steadily continued for a series of years, would undoubtedly increase both the quantity and yield. Some growers have claimed that the seed ears should not be selected at harvest time, but an earlier date, and that those which ripen first should be preferred. We suppose that two kinds of ears ripen before the general crops, viz: those which are largest and most perfect, and a portion of those distorted in figure; the latter should certainly be avoided. When fine fruit is required it may be obtained by the removal of part of the crop, and why should this fact not be applied to corn raised for seed? Suppose a stalk have two or more ears, why not remove all the largest, when partly grown, and thus cause the remaining ear to become more perfect for seed corn? We have never tried this system, and may be wrong, but we suggest it to avail of the views of others. Seed corn, when selected, should never be kept in close barrels or bins, but should be hung up by the husks, which may be stripped and plaited together.—*The Working Farmer.*

The Hog Cholera.

From the following communication it will be seen that this disease is in Vigo county. Its ravages in this county still continue fatal. One person, yesterday, informed us of three lots, having from twenty to twenty-eight hogs in each lot, all of which died, in the vicinity of this city, and another person, of another lot of about one hundred, nearly all of which are dead. We understand the disease is very fatal in Hendricks county. Will some of the subscribers there, and in other counties, inform us as to its extent, and if any remedies have been found efficient.—Our correspondent from Vigo mentions one.

PRINCETON, Vigo Co., Feb. 11.

Sir—I have noticed your request for information about the hog cholera. One man in this township lost sixteen hogs.—The symptoms are the same as noticed in your paper. I had one that died of it, and in a few days after two others were taken sick. They refused to eat corn, and I separated them from my other hogs, and gave them about half an ounce of arsenic dissolved in warm water, mixed with meal to make a thin slop. After eating it they did not seem so much affected, and in about six hours were completely well.—Some of my neighbors have tried the same remedy, and have found it a never failing cure, if applied in time.

Yours truly,

ENOCH WOOD.

So far, then, the remedies are sulphur, boiled flaxseed, and assafetida. Some physicians think the disease is erysipelas, affecting the inner or mucous lining of the stomach and bowels.—*Ind. Jour.*